

REASONS

Humbly Offer'd, for Placing his Highness

The Prince of Orange Singly on the THRONE, during Life.

I. IT will be a clear Assertion of the peoples Right, Firm Evidence of a Contract broken, and a sure presidenc to all Ages, whenafter a most Solemn Debate, the Estates of England Declare, That the King having Abdicated the Government, and the Throne thereby Legally Vacant, They think fit to Fill it again with One, who is not Immediate in the Line.

II. It will be a Caution to Succeeding Kings of what Fatal Consequence a general Derogation from the Laws may be, when they find, by this Instance, the Exercise of the Kingly Office in danger, not only with the Reference to Themselves, but precarious to their Family by the Mis-government. And Generations to come shall praise our Conduct, when Reading the History of this day, it appears we understood our Case: Had Honor and Honesty to maintain it, and Wisdom enough to Transmit it perfect to our posterity.

III. It will be the highest Obligation upon the Two Princesses that can be expected from sensible people; when, next to asserting our own Right, by a Fact (which is absolutely necessary, and above other humane Arguments) They see themselves of Inestimable Value with Us, by & continuing the Line in Remainder; And that their own Strict Adherence to the Protestant Religion and Interest, out-weighs the Demerits of their Unhappy Father.

IV. The princesses of Orange will share in all the Glory of a Crown, without the trouble of it: Easy from popish Reflection, That She sits in her Fathers Throne while he lives, And it concerns the Kingdom, as well as the Princes, to take Care, That she be at Rest from those Solicitations on the behalf of Papists, which undet the Countenance of her Father, will perpetually Assault her Tender Breasts: Nor is there any room for the Princesses of Denmark to think Her self neglected, the Exchange being attended with many Advantages, such as it would be lost Time to Repeat, they are so very Obvious, and like wise too many for the Compsals of this paper.

V. If the Prince of Orange be not King in his own Right, His Interest cannot be intirely Ours; For tho his Gallantry be an Assurance of Sincerity to Us; yet, if there remain any probability of His returning into Holland, as upon the Death of His Wife, if she only be Sovereign, His Interest must be divided; Nor will it, according to the Art of Government, become the prudence of any Nation to open the Secrets of their policy to One, whom they may be so Unfortunate, as to part with into a Country that may possible Interfere with Us.

VI. It is dangerous to the Government it self, to vest the Exercise of the Sovereignty in Both; For they may differ in Sentiments of things, and if there be a possibility of Division, it would be an unaccountable Weakness, and great Oversight, not to secure our selves, in so important a point.

VII. It is Repugnant to grant the Crown to Both, and fix the administration in ones; for the Administration is an Incident inseparable from the Sovereignty. To be a King or Queen, and not to have the Exercise of King or Queen, is a Contradiction: a departure from all the Rules that were ever laid down in Government, unleis in case of Personal Incapacity, and therefore below a Masculine way of Reasoning.

Lastly. It supports the noble Maxim. That a neighbouring Nation may take Arms to assist the Rescue of a people oppressed by Tyranny. And Foreign princes will be apt to look into themselves, when they hear, by our Example of Gratitude, That they are no longer Safe than Just to their Subjects.

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